

SHERMAN GIVES G. O. P. WARNING AGAINST MANN

Senator Spurns His Leadership in Savage Attack, Resenting "Orders."

WOULD LEAD INTO DITCH
Candidate for Speaker Angry at Diatribe, but Closes His Mouth Tightly.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Mann (Ill.), leader of the House Republicans, was made the target for a bitter attack in the Senate to-day when Senator Sherman of Mr. Mann's own State denounced his attempt to guide the trend of Republican Congressional activities, which the Senator asserted would lead the G. O. P. "into a ditch."

Mr. Mann when informed of the diatribe pronounced against him in the Senate declined to comment. He was visibly angered, but his words were not permitted to escape his tightly sealed lips.

"At the other end of the Capitol, among those who are impatient to mount the seat of power, is one who gives interviews anticipating the time when he shall rule," said Senator Sherman. "The edicts are issued from time to time, appearing in yesterday morning's press stating that nothing should be said to interfere with the President's mission abroad. The gentleman seems to be impatient. He delivered his pronouncement; his edicts are made and published before he has even mounted the throne of power. He is much more powerful in Washington than he is at home."

A Self-appointed Mouthpiece.
"Upon several occasions he has been seen with an unappointed deputy to have the delegates from his own State in a national convention. He never even nosed under the wire and got a delegate in his life, and he never will. I take no instructions from this self-constituted mouthpiece of the Republican party as having any authority, even if he does presume to be a Republican, delivering orders to all to whom he may have access. I am mentioning no names, as it would be a breach of the parliamentary rules to do so."

Senate and galleries giggled at each of the stinging sentences was uttered by the Senator, who went on:

"But I have not accepted his leadership except when I expected the party to go into the ditch, and happily I have never been disappointed. He possesses an element of leadership in the West and none in his own State outside of Hyde Park in South Carolina."

"This is all I care to say at the present time, but I give him due and timely warning that even if he is Speaker of the House he will deliver no orders to the minority from this State any more than he does in Illinois."

"I have had my difficulties with him in days past and I never have paid attention to him because ordinarily it is not required; but because of his diatribe yesterday I am devoting the day when he can deliver orders. I say now that if he starts out he will last just two years because that is the time when my commission expires in this body. If he wishes to lead he will have to find some other constituency. He has never led his own or his State, and I respectfully suggest to him to represent something before he begins to deliver orders to anybody. Nobody will address him like the Muskingum county (Ohio) Democrats speak of President Wilson. He is not a 'Majesty' to nobody, not even his own constituents. It is only by forcefulness that he ever gets to Congress. Nobody would rather stay in Hyde Park than contest his seat."

Recalls Mann's Ambitions.
Senator Sherman described at length his own combat with Mr. Mann when the latter sought to receive the "favorite son" endorsement of Illinois prior to the Republican national convention of 1916.

"He started his campaign," said the Senator. "He had his headquarters. He issued his literature. And after a casual observation of the political landscape he retired and his name was not heard of thereafter. I hope he will not give me an occasion for any further remarks, but if he does I shall be very happy at all times to promote harmony of the kind indicated."

"I suppose politically I ought to be loyal. We worked for the majority in the House; I contributed my drop in the bucket with the others; I wish to warn the Republicans of the House and of the United States that if they let them choose such leaders and go into the ditch again. He belongs to that band of distinguished Tories who never forget anything because they have nothing to forget and never learned anything."

"There is no place for a leadership if I ought to garner from the records of the campaign that an obsession for parliamentary rule is of less consequence than a constitutional limitation of delegated power. He has dwelt in the atmosphere of parliamentary affairs so long that he has never learned to distinguish between one and the other, and I think it my duty to warn Republicans that if they try to learn by the lessons beginning in 1912 and extending to November 5, 1918 they might as well consider maturity what they are headed for and what kind of leader they are following."

5,622 British Ships Sunk; 15,000 Lives Lost

LONDON, Dec. 5.—During the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews beneath them and 3,147 vessels were sunk, and their crews left adrift, according to a statement by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Fishing vessels to the number of 670 had been lost during the period of hostilities, and the merchant marine service had suffered casualties exceeding 15,000 men, Sir Eric added.

The world's total losses of merchant tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of October, 1918, by enemy action and marine risk was 15,053,786 gross tons, according to official announcement issued to-night. In the same period vessels totalling 10,849,527 tons were constructed and enemy tonnage totalling 2,892,675 was captured, making a net loss of tonnage during the war of 1,811,584.

BLOWUP KILLS 11, INJURES 24

Du Pont Cap Plant at Pompton, N. J., Scatters Death Among Munition Workers.

ONE BUILDING DESTROYED
Soldiers Reported to Have Been Killed and Hurt in Explosion.

Four explosions, following each other rapidly, wrecked the detonator assembling building of the cap works of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. at Pompton Lakes, N. J., yesterday afternoon, killing eleven men and seriously injuring twenty-four. There were only thirty-five men in the building, so not one escaped unscathed.

The du Pont works at Pompton Lakes covers many acres and employs 4,000 persons. The building in which the explosion occurred was known as Unit 6. It was used for the assembling of detonators for high explosive shells and torpedoes, in which fulminate of mercury forms the detonating substance. The compound is highly inflammable and easily exploded.

The dangerous character of the work was so apparent that the company had taken every precaution to prevent accident. The unit was divided by beams and metal so as to form little booms, with the idea that should an accident happen in one compartment the neighbors would not be harmed.

Flying Timbers Injure Many.
At 4:26 o'clock the first explosion occurred. It probably killed every man in that section of the unit. The second, third and fourth explosions came in the other employees, running for their lives, went into the field about the place.

The house was built of timber and brick, and the force of the explosion sent the beams and metal so as to form little booms, with the idea that should an accident happen in one compartment the neighbors would not be harmed.

First started in what was left of the building. The flames attached to the works put it out without trouble. In the meantime calls were sent to Paterson and other towns in the vicinity for medical aid. Twenty physicians responded.

Many of the men employed in the unit had families near by. When the explosion came they rushed for the place, making frantic efforts to get near the wreck. Guards held back the women and children while the doctors and nurses looked after the injured and willing hands aided in removing the dead.

Four men were wounded but die, according to the physicians who took charge of the emergency hospital at Pompton Lakes in which eight of the men were held.

Soldiers Reported Killed.
A report current among the employees was that the dead and injured included several soldiers who had been transferred from Camp Dix to the works. No verification of this report could be made, and the addresses of the identified dead were not made public by the company. For some reason known cause the head men of the plant the names of the wounded were entirely withheld.

Employees from the other buildings said that the explosion was caused by the scraping of a tray of detonators against fulminate of mercury. Burning timbers from the unit were blown over against a nearby metal structure containing large quantities of explosives and against the house containing the charging department, both quite a distance from the cap works. Had either of these been set off by the burning timbers, said the workers, the entire plant would have been destroyed.

In the Pompton Lakes plant, including all of the buildings in the group, there were 2,000 men and women at work when the roof went off of the cap works. The workers left their units hurriedly to take part in the rescue work.

In contrast with the accidents of like character of which there have been twenty-five at Pompton Lakes and Haskell since August 29, 1914, taking a total of forty-four lives, yesterday's explosion was not felt by the surrounding country, and small damage was done outside of the unit in which the caps were being made.

\$7,000,000,000 NEEDLESS WAR EXPENSE FOUND

Chairman Sherley Announces Results of Four Days Work.

BAKER ADMITS ERRORS
Estimate of \$12,000,000,000 Saving Based Upon Inaccuracy Data.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Although Chairman Sherley (Ky.) of the House Appropriations Committee has devoted only four days to investigating war appropriations he announced to-night that he expected to put back into the Treasury more than \$7,000,000,000 of the War Department's share alone of cash and contract authorizations.

Mr. Sherley did not reach this conclusion until he had disagreed with Secretary Baker's own estimate that a saving approaching 50 per cent. of the total of \$24,811,000,000 provided for the War Department by Congress since America's entry into the war could be effected.

Mr. Baker appeared before the committee Monday and presented figures as a basis for this estimate. These were embodied in a prepared statement by Mr. Baker, which was made public this afternoon. It was then discovered that Mr. Baker had subsequently admitted the figures were wrong. His admission resulted in Sherley sending him and the War Department experts he took to the Capitol Monday back to the War Department to revise them.

Seeking Accurate Data.
The Secretary of War and the experts are to return with the revised figures next week, by which time Mr. Sherley hopes to get the Secretary down to a correct basis of saving, especially in regard to the termination or cancellation of war contracts running into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Sherley issued this statement to-night:

"In order to arrive as accurately as possible at the exact status of the war appropriations I am having the various Government departments check up to us as to data as possible. These figures on appropriations, expenditures, obligations and unobligated balances."

"Of necessity these figures change from day to day, but it looks from my hasty survey of the whole situation as if something more than \$7,000,000,000 of appropriations and authorizations of the army can be converted back into the Treasury. Similar work is being done in other departments and as soon as necessary data are available the committee will resume hearings; certainly by the first of next week."

Has Spent \$10,250,000,000.
When Mr. Baker gave the committee the figures which Mr. Sherley later asked him to correct he explained they were based on appropriations made up to October 31, 1918. There had been disbursed in the United States \$10,250,000,000, and in France \$11,168,000,000.

The total amounts obligated and disbursed both in Europe and the United States aggregate \$14,558,000,000 and there remains unobligated \$9,253,000,000, Mr. Baker added.

"If you take together the amounts disbursed in Europe and America—practically \$10,250,000,000—you will find that the amount obligated and disbursed of \$14,558,000,000 leaves about \$4,308,000,000 of obligated but not disbursed funds," he continued.

"I am seeking to establish by these figures that we have actually expended about \$10,250,000,000 in the War Department since the beginning of the war."

Mr. Baker figured certain of his saving estimates as follows:

Organized	\$400,000,000
Medical department	200,000,000
Signal Corps	100,000,000
Engineering Corps	100,000,000
Aircraft production	60,000,000
Military aeronautics	5,000,000
Chemical warfare	20,000,000
Quartermaster's Corps	400,000,000
Construction division—material	100,000,000
and facilities	150,000,000

NAVY SAVES BILLION.
Estimates Sent to Congress Monday Were for War Programme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—More than a billion dollars has been cut from the navy's estimates of expenditures for the coming fiscal year, according to a statement disclosed to-day that the estimates sent to Congress Monday were based on the war programme and that the reduction process, which already has eliminated more than two-fifths of the \$2,600,000,000 total, is continuing.

Mackensen a Fugitive.
PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Frankfort Gazette prints a despatch from Hermannstadt saying that Field Marshal Mackensen, the German commander in chief in Rumania, fled to an unknown destination, leaving to his general staff the care of his troops which had made their way into Austrian territory on their way home, declining to see them disarmed.

WILSON PREPARES PEACE SPEECHES ON SHIP; HOPES TO ALTER BRITISH NAVAL POWER VIEW; ENGLAND WILL INSIST ON SUPREMACY OF SEAS

CHURCHILL BANS LIMIT FOR NAVY

Says Britain Will Resist at All Costs Efforts to Curb Her Ocean Power.

MUST END CONSCRIPTION
Announcement Is Made That Country's Railways Will Be Nationalized.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Dec. 5.—Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, declared in a speech in Dundee last night that Great Britain would insist upon retaining the supremacy of the seas at any cost, although, he added, the British naval authorities had decided that it would not be necessary to demand the return to England of the island of Heligoland, ceded to the British by Denmark in 1814, but traded by England to Germany in 1890 for territory in Africa and conveyed by Germany into a great naval stronghold.

Mr. Churchill announced also that the Government had decided upon the nationalization of the railways of Great Britain. In an address to-night he announced that the British representatives at the peace conference would demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

To Maintain Naval Defence.
The statement made by Mr. Churchill in regard to supremacy on the seas follows:

"We enter the peace conference with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defence. We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any fettering restrictions which will prevent the British navy maintaining its well tried and well deserved supremacy."

The announcement regarding the nationalization of the railways has stirred up the greatest interest here. No details of the Government's policy have yet been made public.

"I am still in the dark, I know more than the newspapers have published," a prominent railway official told the Associated Press.

Conciliatory Regarding Plans.
What form the nationalization will take is the subject of considerable conjecture. Premier Lloyd George, in opening his election campaign on November 18, said:

"The problem of transportation must be taken in hand under the direct inspiration and control of the State."

Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, in an election speech yesterday said:

"The time is coming rapidly when the restrictions and controls on the railways can be removed and all privileges restored to the people."

Home rails developed increased activity in the stock market to-day and there was a general rise of one or two points at the opening of the market on the news of the proposed control. It was argued that this would improve the position of the shareholders generally and admit of the resumption of dividends on the smaller lines which have not paid them for a time.

Three Stages Toward Peace.
There will be three separate stages toward real peace. The first of these will be entered upon shortly after President Wilson arrives, when the representatives of the four victorious Powers, France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, will meet to discuss the points which will be considered at the final conference and to consider the best method of procedure. This conference will, as a matter of fact, be sort of a super-Versailles conference, and probably will assemble in the Trianon Palace there. Its labors may be finished before the end of December, but it is more likely they will go on until the beginning of January.

SNOW FLURRIES GIVE WARNING OF WINTER

Storms in New England and in North Regions.

Over in City Hall Park the tall factory chimney erected by the Mayor's committee to commemorate the separation of sundry citizens from their wealth by the Liberty bond route was decorated with a shining white cap last night. It came from the first snow of the winter here, although an early morning visit from the storm king had brought along a small fore-runner a few days since.

All of the sheds of the little stands in the district were coated white and the snow remained on the pavements long enough to glisten under the street lights like a misty field on a moonlit night. But it all disappeared soon after midnight when the snow changed to a drizzle. The Weather Man viewed the visitation from his high vantage and remarked that to-day the weather would moderate and the fall would probably change to rain. He said that Buffalo had nearly an inch of fall up to the hour of the last report and that Pittsburgh had shown a trace of white.

His coadjutor down in Washington reported that there were general snowfalls in upper Michigan, with the snow falling from the north, north-west and in northern New England. Colder weather for New England and a change to-day in all of the Atlantic States that would bring along lower temperatures was also predicted.

Ten Inches of Snow in Maine.
BANGOR, Dec. 5.—Ten inches of snow fell in this section last night and to-day. Traffic was impeded considerably.

ENEMY UNREST DELAYS PEACE

To Gain Permanent Results Allies Will Avoid Too Early Conference.

FIX AGREEMENT FIRST
Leaders of Greater Nations to Meet for Decision of Policies.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.
PARIS, Dec. 5.—The peace conference proper probably will meet in March or April. It is possible now to give a general outline of the probable course of the negotiations, although naturally, at this early stage no definite programme has been established. The problems are too vast for any immediate peace to be fixed without the greatest danger to future peace, and even at the cost of maintaining some armies in the field it is well not to have for a final settlement for many months.

There are many factors in this delay. While it appears there is no reason for fearing an outbreak of Bolshevism in Germany, there is abundant reason to suspect the present regime is unstable and at the mercy of any absolute coup d'etat. Courageous politicians need the army's support. Germany probably will escape the Slav malady, Bolshevism, but may and probably will have the pang of a real revolution. While in Germany there is a semblance of government, while public affairs still maintain their momentum and officials continue to write and receive letters, in Austria-Hungary it is another matter. There no State exists. There are only opposing series of new States in process of formation.

Speed Is Impossible.
In the circumstances it is impossible to conclude a definite peace quickly. The meeting in London has done much to clear the undergrowth before the peace conference, but much remains to be done before the real conference, which will set the seal of an allied triumph upon a new Europe.

President Wilson is expected to arrive in Paris the morning of December 12. It is likely before any meeting of the allied delegates he will see some of the devastated districts on the western front. It certainly will not be before the middle of end of December that he will meet his fellow delegates. December 16 is mentioned as the probable time for the first meeting, but December 20 is the more probable date.

This outline is in no way official or final, but it will be found probably that the whole elaborate business of peace negotiations will be guided on the general lines indicated.

There will be three separate stages toward real peace. The first of these will be entered upon shortly after President Wilson arrives, when the representatives of the four victorious Powers, France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, will meet to discuss the points which will be considered at the final conference and to consider the best method of procedure. This conference will, as a matter of fact, be sort of a super-Versailles conference, and probably will assemble in the Trianon Palace there. Its labors may be finished before the end of December, but it is more likely they will go on until the beginning of January.

This conference will no doubt find easily the terms of a general agreement among the Allies. Brondy speaking on one of the evening delegates of the war has been the failure of the method of a political peace established by the Vienna Congress, and all the allied statesmen will have to do, though it is not an easy task, is to put into practice the general idea for the peace of the future, namely liberty and justice for all nations.

With the programme settled on this main foundation, the next step probably will be the summoning, in March or April, by the allied nations of their plenipotentiaries to the peace conference. At the meetings in Paris and in Versailles in the next few weeks working methods for this congress will be settled.

No Enemy Delegates.
There are certain facts which almost dictate a policy in this respect. It will be impossible to have an enemy delegate at such a meeting. For the present, at any rate, there is no Government in existence which can be considered representative of Germany, while the former dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary is subdivided and a new State is in process of formation. The delegates will therefore include only representatives of allied Powers, who themselves fall into three different categories. There will be the larger allied nations, who probably will have from three to five delegates each actually at the conference, while the smaller Allies will perhaps have two delegates each, and new States still in the making one.

This conference will be a big peace congress and its decision probably will form a ground plan for a society of nations, which the enemy will be unable to ignore.

Continued on Second Page.

President Dons Life Preserver at Signal for "Abandon Ship" Drill

By Wireless to the Associated Press.
ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (10 P. M.).—President Wilson faced to-day the test that the American troops have been undergoing on their way to France. The American Executive was forced hastily to don a life preserver and prepare to abandon a ship which theoretically had been attacked by a submarine.

This afternoon the alarm bell and the "buzzer" in the President's apartment gave the signal to prepare to take to the boats. Previously having been instructed by Capt. McCauley, President Wilson left his office and called Mrs. Wilson and led her to a lifeboat. The President assisted Mrs. Wilson in adjusting her life preserver, and then they stood in line waiting.

Meantime all the ship's company was doing the same as the President. The drill was perfectly conducted and the people on board the George Washington could have abandoned ship in ten minutes.

There was a steadily roughening sea to-day, and the convoying destroyers looked like big submarines awash. The heavy swells at some times made things uncomfortable for those not used to the sea, but President Wilson seemingly was enjoying the trip.

Seven of the twelve destroyers escorting the George Washington turned back to-day.

BERLIN REVOLT SET FOR TO-DAY

Dr. Liebknecht May Lead 15,000 Well Armed Men in Terrorist Move.

MARAUDERS RAID CITY
Machine Guns Halt Food Riots in Cologne as Mobs Pillage Stores.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A terrorist revolution under the leadership of Dr. Liebknecht, the Radical Socialist, will break out in Berlin to-morrow evening according to advices received by the Zurich correspondent of the Journal. Liebknecht, the report says, has 15,000 men well armed.

The population of Berlin, according to reports is at the mercy of gangs of marauders and there appears to be no authority there.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—Machine guns were used in suppressing food riots in Cologne on Tuesday, according to reports received here. Several stores in different parts of the city were plundered. There were a number of casualties in the ranks of the demonstrators, several being killed.

After plundering the stores a crowd gathered at the food depot, but the "warfare committee" of the city decided to suppress the disturbances without mercy. The mobs retreated when the machine guns were brought into play.

BASEL, Dec. 5.—Certain districts have had to be entirely isolated in consequence of the riots in Cologne, barriers of troops being stationed there to prevent further pillaging.

Numerous persons were killed or wounded in the riots of yesterday and large forces of police and civil guards had to take stringent measures against the gangs of marauders which ransacked shops and houses. Machine guns were used, but even after the crowds were dispersed they spread over the town and continued looting.

PHYSICIAN SPEEDS TO THE EX-KAISER

Summoned From Berlin and Special Train Provided.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A German physician summoned from Berlin on Tuesday by the former German Emperor arrived in Heston to-day on a special train, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

Three members of the former Emperor's staff, the despatch adds, have left Amsterdam for Berlin. They are carrying many documents concerning the former Emperor's private property.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—The Berlin Government has ordered a search among the private documents of the former Emperor for matter relating to the start of the war.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.—The former German Crown Prince, trading over muddy country lanes in Dutch sabots is a familiar sight on the island of Wieringen, says a correspondent of the Telegraph. The Prince says that when he is not on a horse ride, he is in his study, writing letters to the villagers and treats them to drinks and smokes and buys candy for the children.

The younger Hohenzollern has his breakfast at 8:30 o'clock and his dinner at 1 P. M. He eats oysters and drinks champagne regularly, unlike his father, who dines plainly.

Nevertheless, he is reported to suffer from fits of depression. Sometimes, according to eye witnesses, he dons a full uniform, resplendent with medals, and parades in front of the mirror. He then resumes a wooden swan and knickerbockers and plays the violin.

He is said to have a deep dread of Spanish influenza and takes preventive medicine regularly. He becomes extremely nervous, it is added, when strangers near him make abrupt movements.

DEMANDS TRIAL OF EMPERORS

Lloyd George Says Crowned Heads Must Face an International Court.

MADE AN ELECTION ISSUE
Sir Auckland Geddes Would Include With Kaisers Enver Pasha and Bulgar King.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, in a campaign speech made to-night, gave a restatement of his policy. In it he insists that the men responsible for the war cannot escape because their heads were crowned, but that they must be tried by an international court.

Mr. Lloyd George also declared himself in favor of the expulsion and exclusion of all enemy aliens.

Sir Auckland Geddes, president of the Local Government Board and Minister of National Service, in a public address issued to-day said the line of policy advocated by the coalition Government was a peace which so far as the enemy Powers were concerned should be based on stern justice, and so far as those men who planned and started the war were concerned should be founded on justice of the nature meted out in the highest courts of the land. Such men as the ex-German Emperor, Enver Pasha and the recent rulers of Bulgaria and Austria would be placed on trial and if found guilty their lives would be forfeit.

"Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands," he continued, "must stand trial, and if they are condemned must suffer death."

It had to be proved how far the commanders of submarines acted under orders which they had to carry out under pain of death, or how far they acted on their own volition, he pointed out, but if the atrocities at sea were committed on the collision of individual commanders, he said, they, too, must suffer the extreme penalty.

"To-day is the day of reckoning for our enemies," said the Minister, "and they will have to pay the uttermost farthing that it is possible to bring out of them."

ASKS GERMANS TO PAY ARMY.

Armistice Chief Demands \$23,250,000 for British and French.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.—The Dusseldorf Nachrichten, a copy of which has been received here, says Gen. Nudant, president of the French Armistice Commission at Spa, has presented a note to the German commission demanding for the first month for the British troops of occupation \$10,000,000 and for the French troops \$13,250,000.

Home Coming Soldiers Help the Smoke Fund

THE fortunate first home comers are most enthusiastic in wishing to speed up the smoke fund, not only in its Christmas and New Year drives, but so long as any American soldiers remain abroad. Many soldiers visit the fund every day and a sample of what they say may be read on page 7.

THE SUN Tobacco Fund was in receipt yesterday of a large donation from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which has 887 members in the service.

President Spends Day at Dictation or Using His Own Typewriter.

GETS A NEWS SERVICE
Is Fully Informed as to Agreement Reached by Allied Premiers.

ANNAPOLIS SENDS TO HIM
High Powered Radio Used on Both George Washington and Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Wilson is keeping in close touch with affairs here by wireless, communication with the George Washington being practically continuous since it sailed from New York yesterday, the Navy Department announced to-night. The President has not been heard from directly, as it was not necessary. It was explained at the White House, since he had left his desk clear when he departed from Washington.

In addition to routine matters and any important subject that may arise arrangements have been made to keep the Presidential party well informed on all important news of the world through a special nightly report prepared by naval officers assigned for that purpose. There is said to be also a special State Department news report sent by wireless every day.

Three Premiers in Agreement.
President Wilson will find the French, British and Italian Premiers in full agreement upon some of the basic features of the peace programme when he reaches Paris next week, according to latest information reaching here, and the Entente leaders will be ready to enter delay to enter into sympathetic discussions with Mr. Wilson as to how far his principles may be permitted to modify tentative arrangements already thrashed out. The substance of some of the tentative arrangements reached by the Allies is understood to have been already communicated to the President.

That the President is emphasizing the fight against militarism and against preponderance of power for any one nation is interpreted to mean that this is to be the first general policy advocated by the President before the European statesmen.

May Alter British Viewpoint.
Whether such a policy can be argued without going counter to the expressed British determination to maintain control of the seas remains to be seen, but it is indicated here that the President is counting upon enlightening the world opinion for emphasizing this first principle of making an end of military dominance, and that before this matter is decided he may have an opportunity to outline plans of his own which he believes may alter the British viewpoint.

As predicted, therefore, the first really difficult problem loomed up in connection with the President's visit for the reason, as contended here, that an end of military domination cannot be achieved if any one nation maintains absolute control of the seas.

Some members of the President's Cabinet are somewhat disturbed over reports that the President's visit is, however, expected to do him much good, for reports to the contrary notwithstanding the President is a very good sailor.

"The President of the United States," said the latter in a letter to his son, "is a very good sailor."

New Radio Apparatus Used.
The Navy Department's announcement to-night in regard to communication with the President's ship says: "Special arrangements were made before the President's departure for handling the President's messages and to insure his being in constant touch with Washington."

The George Washington and the battleship Pennsylvania are both equipped with the new radio apparatus, one of which was installed for this trip. This apparatus includes on the Pennsylvania the most powerful transmitting set on any United States naval ship and also special receiving apparatus for receiving from high powered stations used ordinarily only for transatlantic messages.

The George Washington also is especially equipped with similar receiving apparatus. On board both ships are installed radio telephones and the newest type of low power radio sets for use only in connection with a ship to ship. The George Washington and the Pennsylvania are thus able to communicate with each other and at the same time receive messages from shore.

Messages Sent From Annapolis.
All messages for the President are sent by the new naval high power station at Annapolis, which is five times as powerful as the Arlington station. These messages are received by the George Washington and the Pennsylvania simultaneously. All replies are